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of the Physical Sciences, an Introduction to the History of Science, and a probable fourth volume on the Applications of Science.

It has often been emphasized that the history of science can not be taught because of its encyclopedic extent. This objection can be overruled. It is true that we can not all be a Leibnitz, or possess minds of the type of his; however, in our modern methods of training or in specialized education, we may at least obtain the broadest viewpoint possible—through historical methods and their perspective, and withal, historical inspiration.¹⁷ The principles of history have a criterion based upon scientific methods, just like any other subject of study intended for philosophical interpretation. This must be recognized by the future historian of science.

And when the historian of science is fully imbued with the "Geist und Leitmotiv of human learning," then, and only then, can the history of science be of value, and be possessed of a future. The final message of the history of science is to show the high plane of science—that which has given life, stability, truth and wealth—in its universal activities and its established international character as the arbiter of the future of man and of peace.

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¹⁷ See "Outlines of the Principles of History," by Johann G. Droysen (1897), trans. by E. B. Andrews, pp. 9–58.

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THE COMMITTEE ON POLICY OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

THE committee met at 5 P.M., on November 15, in the room of the New York Academy of Sciences, American Museum of Natural History, New York City (continued later at the Hotel Majestic), with Messrs. Pickering, Paton, Woodward, Noyes, Fairchild, Cattell and Howard present.

The preliminary announcement and arrangements for the Columbus meeting were considered. It was recommended that public addresses be worded so as not to allude to the present war in a way which might give offense. Dr. W. W. Campbell, president of the association, was appointed as delegate and Dr. L. O. Howard, permanent secretary, as alternate to the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress. The question of the relation of the association to the congress was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Woodward, Howard and Humphreys.

Mr. Pickering submitted a report of progress for the committee on expert testimony.

Mr. Woodward submitted a report on the Coburn bequest.

Other matters considered by the committee and its recommendations will be submitted to the council at the Columbus meeting of the association.

At 9.30 P.M. the committee adjourned.

L. O. HOWARD,
Secretary

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

As was stated in *SCIENCE* last week, the Nobel prize in chemistry for 1914 has been awarded to Professor Theodore William Richards, of Harvard University, and the prize in physics to Professor Max von Laue, of Frankfurt-on-Main, for his work on the diffraction of rays in crystals. The prize in medicine has been awarded to Dr. Robert Barany, of

the University of Vienna, for his work on the physiology and pathology of the vestibule of the ear. According to a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm, two of the Nobel prizes for 1915 will be awarded as follows: chemistry—Dr. Richard Willstaetter, of the University of Berlin. Physics—divided between Professor William Henry Bragg, of the University of Leeds, and his son, W. L. Bragg, of Cambridge University, England, for research in the structure of crystals by use of the Röntgen rays. The prize for medicine for 1915 is reserved until next year.

NOVEMBER 24 was the seventy-fifth birthday anniversary of John Alfred Brashear, whose name has been intimately associated, for half a century, with the civic, scientific and intellectual progress of Pittsburgh. His friends celebrated his many years of unselfish and enthusiastic devotion to the public welfare, by a popular subscription dinner, at which an opportunity was afforded to express to him their appreciation of his services, and their hopes for long continuance of his useful and inspiring life. The dinner was held in the banquet hall of the Soldiers' Memorial Hall and was in charge of a committee of seventy-five.

Nature states that the committee which was constituted last year to promote testimonials to Professors Perry and Harrison on their retirement from the staff of the Imperial College (Royal College of Science) has now completed its labors. The testimonial to Professor Harrison, who has been associated with the department of mathematics and mechanics during thirty-two years, has taken the form of an illuminated address, accompanied by valuable personal gifts. In the case of Professor Perry, former students of the Finsbury Technical College desired to be associated with the testimonial, in recognition of his valuable services to that institution prior to his joining the staff of the Royal College of Science in 1896. The governing body of the Imperial College having readily consented to act as trustees, the aim of the committee was to establish a permanent memorial of Professor Perry's work in the form of a medal

or prize to be awarded annually at each of the two institutions. Dies have been prepared from designs by Mr. Charles Wheeler, of the Royal College of Art. A silver medal will be awarded annually to a student of the Imperial College for distinction in mathematics and mechanics, and at the Finsbury College a similar award will be made for distinction in mathematics and engineering.

WITH addresses by Governor Frank B. Willis, Dr. Thomas C. Mendenhall, Chief C. F. Marvin, of the Weather Bureau, and Professor J. Warren Smith, the Ohio Academy of Science will hold its quarter-centennial meeting on November 26 and 27. Professor Smith, who is president of the academy, will give the annual address. Dr. Marvin's subject will be "The Work of the Weather Bureau." Dr. Mendenhall will discuss "The Relation of the Academy to the State and to the People of the State." Professor William R. Lazenby, of the department of forestry of the Ohio State University, will give a historical sketch of the academy.

DR. WALTER O. SNELLING, of Pittsburgh, has bought land in Long Island City on which he will erect laboratories for chemical research.

ALFRED W. BOSWORTH, associate chemist at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, who has been engaged in experiment station work during the past sixteen years, has accepted the position of chief of the department of biological chemistry of the Boston Floating Hospital, beginning about the first of the new year.

HERBERT T. OSBORN, a graduate of the Ohio State University in 1909, son of Professor H. Osborn, of the department of zoology, has been sent by the Sugar Planters' Association of Honolulu to Formosa, to secure parasites to use in Hawaii to exterminate the cane beetle.

At the Chemists' Club, New York, on November 10, there was a gathering of the following industrial chemists, at a dinner tendered by the management of the exposition, to discuss plans for the next National Exposition

of Chemical Industries: Raymond F. Bacon, Chas. H. Herty, Henry B. Faber, A. D. Little, E. F. Roeber, George D. Rosengarten, T. B. Wagner, L. H. Baekeland, M. C. Whitaker, B. C. Hesse, Adriaan Nagelvoort and Chas. F. Roth; also Mr. R. D. Hollman and Mr. F. W. Payne of the International Exposition Company were present, all of whom will serve on the advisory committee for the 1916 National Exposition of Chemical Industries to be held at the Grand Central Palace, New York City, during the week of September 25, 1916. Dr. Chas. H. Herty was elected to serve as chairman of the committee for the coming year. Plans for enlarging and increasing the scope of the exposition were laid, which will assure a very large exposition both from the attendance standpoint as well as exhibits. The plans include using several floors of the Grand Central Palace, with speakers in the evening and motion pictures during the day from 11 A.M. to 7 P.M.

THE anniversary meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine, held on November 18, was devoted to the subject "Disease and Crime—an Analogy." The speakers were George W. Wickersham, president of the Bar Association of New York, "The Concern of Society in the Problem of Crime"; Thomas Mott Osborne, warden of Sing Sing prison, "The Part which Penal Institutions Might be Made to Play in the Solution of the Problem," and Judge Harry Olson, chief justice of the Municipal Court of Chicago, "The Progress that has been Made and What the Future Promises."

DR. HENRY CHARLTON BASTIAN, the distinguished London neurologist, the author also of books on the origin of life, died on November 17, at the age of eighty years.

RAPHAEL MELDOLA, professor of organic chemistry in the University of London, died on November 16, at the age of sixty-six years.

DR. PHILIPPE HATT, the French astronomer and hydrographic engineer, has died at the age of seventy-five years.

DR. F. HASENÖHRL, professor of physics at Vienna, has been killed in the war. He suc-

ceeded Boltzmann, whose pupil he was and whose works he edited, in the chair at Vienna.

THE twenty-fourth meeting of the American Psychological Association will be held at the University of Chicago, on December 28, 29 and 30. The annual dinner-smoker, with the address of the president, Professor John B. Watson, will occur at the Quadrangle Club on the evening of December 29.

THE fifteenth annual meeting of the American Philosophical Association will be held at Philadelphia, Pa., on December 28, 29 and 30, in acceptance of the invitation of the philosophical department of the University of Pennsylvania. The session will begin on Tuesday afternoon. The meeting will have some special features, which will be announced when arrangements are completed. The association meets alone this year, and there will be no joint discussion, and no special topic as at recent meetings.

ACCORDING to the *Weekly Bulletin* of the New York City Department of Health in a service of less than two years as commissioner of health of the city of New York, Dr. S. S. Goldwater effected the following reforms:

1. Placing most of the important supervisory positions on a full-time basis, with a corresponding increase in the salaries attaching to the positions.
2. Establishing a bureau of public health education under a director chosen as the result of an open competitive examination, and insisting on education as an indispensable factor in public health administration.
3. Establishing a division of industrial hygiene, thereby properly claiming as a health department function an important but hitherto neglected field of public health activity.
4. Establishing a division of statistical research by readjustment of existing positions within the bureau of records.
5. Revision of the sanitary code and formulation of a complete set of regulations thereunder.
6. Advancing the work of school medical inspection by providing that private physicians may make the required physical examinations.
7. Broadening the application of the dog muzzling ordinance and thereby reducing the prevalence of dog bites and the number of rabid animals in this city.

8. Waging a persistent campaign against fraudulent patent medicines and securing the adoption of an ordinance providing that the names of the ingredients be printed on the label of all nostrums sold in this city.

9. Providing for the regular annual physical examination of all employees of the department of health.

10. Reorganizing the bureau of food and drugs and placing at its head a recognized authority in this field, chosen as the result of an open competitive examination.

11. Inaugurating a campaign of education against the use of alcohol as a beverage.

12. Insisting on the recognition, as a menace to health, of overcrowding in the street cars, and compelling the street railway companies to provide the service needed to the limit of their capacity.

THE program for the year of the Society of the Sigma Xi, of Northwestern University, is as follows:

October 28. "Chemical Control of Body Functions": Professor R. G. Hoskins.

November 17. "Scientific Problems of Flight and the best Possible Ways of Attacking Them": Director John F. Hayford.

December 9. "Galileo": Professor Henry Crew.

January 12. "Bill's School and Mine": Professor W. S. Franklin. Initiation of new members.

February 17. "Five Outstanding Events of Biological Progress": Professor W. A. Lacy.

March 9. "Conduction of Pain and Temperature": Professor S. W. Ransom.

April 13. "Microbic Warfare in the Intestinal Tract": Professor A. I. Kendall. Dinner and annual meeting; election of new members.

May 18. Last meeting of year, to be addressed by a speaker from another university. Initiation of new members.

UNDER the auspices of the Rush Society and other medical organizations of Philadelphia lectures on medical and allied subjects have been arranged as follows:

The Samuel D. Gross Lecture of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, October 14, by Dr. Eugene L. Fiske: "The Increasing Mortality from Diseases of the Heart, Blood Vessels and Kidneys."

The Twelfth Rush Society Lecture, November 29, Professor Daniel J. McCarthy, University of

Pennsylvania Medical School: "Medical and Social Problems Incident to War."

The Mütter Lecture, December 17, Professor Rudolf Matas, Tulane College of Medicine: "The Fundamental Principles that Underlie the Surgical Treatment of Aneurysm."

The Thirteenth Rush Society Lecture, January 21, Dr. F. M. Allen, Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research: "Investigative and Scientific Phases of the Diabetic Question with Their Probable Relations to Practical Problems of Clinical Medicine."

The Frederick A. Packard Lecture of the Philadelphia Pediatric Society, February 8, Professor Charles M. Campbell, Johns Hopkins Medical School: "The Neurotic Child; Some Familiar Symptoms and Their Problems."

The Fourteenth Rush Society Lecture, March 7, Professor Richard P. Strong, Harvard Medical School: "An Investigation of Typhus Fever in Serbia." (This lecture is also the annual address before the Alpha Omega Alpha Honorary Medical Society.)

The Fifteenth Rush Society Lecture, April 6, Professor John M. T. Finney, Johns Hopkins University: "What Constitutes a Surgeon." (This lecture is also the annual address before the Undergraduate Medical Society of the University of Pennsylvania.)

Annual Address of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, April 27, Professor William H. Park, University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. (Title to be announced later.)

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

APPROXIMATELY \$1,000,000 is to go to Yale University under the will of Justus S. Hotchkiss, of New Haven. The trust fund thus established is to be shared equally among the academic, law and theological departments.

THE plans for the merger of the Medico-Chirurgical College and the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania were agreed upon finally on November 15, following a conference of representatives of the two institutions. The Polyclinic Hospital of Philadelphia, which maintains a post-graduate medical course for physicians, may also merge with the University of Pennsylvania.

IN Washington University (St. Louis), as announced in *SCIENCE* last week, Dr. Leo